

ALLEGED PEONAGE ON TEXAS FARMS

Practice Thought to Exist
on Plantations.

PRACTICALLY IN BONDAGE

Grand Jury in Galveston Investigates
a Case, But Fails to Return
an Indictment.

GALVESTON, Tex., Jan. 12.—The Federal grand jury did not find sufficient evidence to justify indictments, but claims were made as to the alleged existence of peonage in Texas, which, if true, reveals a deplorable state of affairs.

There are hundreds of large plantations in the State upon which thousands of negroes are employed. The agreed remuneration usually averages \$5 to \$7 cents a day.

Parties who claim to know allege that upon many of these plantations, particularly in the districts remote from traveled roads, negroes have been held practically in bondage, some of them being the descendants of men and women who were slaves on the same plantations. It is said that some of these have been kept in ignorance of the emancipation. It is known that negroes in some districts loosely regard marriage.

NOT WINGS OF ANGEL, BUT HORNS AND TAIL

Joint Girl Upbraids Former Lover and
Sues Him for \$50,000 for
Breach of Promise.

OMAHA, Jan. 12.—Miriam Genevieve Babcock, of Scott, N. Y., is suing Dr. Jesse R. Burdick, of this city, for \$50,000 damages for breach of promise of marriage.

In her petition, filed April 22, 1900, Miss Babcock says that she and the defendant grew up together in the same town in New York, and that a verbal promise was made by Dr. Burdick to marry her. Mr. Burdick afterward came West, but they continued to correspond, and addressed each other in affectionate terms. Miss Babcock says she gave Dr. Burdick money with which to start in his profession; also that she went to considerable expense in preparing for their marriage.

Dr. Burdick, who married an Omaha society girl, says that he received the following letter from Miss Babcock:

"They always used to think you were an angel, descended from above, and that you were just ready to unfold. Imagine this and a friend told me tonight that instead of wings you possessed horns and a tail and had ascribed from the infernal regions."

Dr. Burdick declares he never contracted to marry Miss Babcock, and he never had any intention of marrying her, since she was gifted with an ungovernable temper and was otherwise undesirable as a wife.

FRIGHTENED TO DEATH BY PRACTICAL JOKERS

Bridegroom Driving With Young Wife
Waylaid by Whitecaps Drops
Dead in Bug.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Jan. 12.—Frank Daily, a young man of Summit, Utah, is dead as the result of a practical joke.

Daily had just been married, and with his young wife and a friend had started to drive to Enock on the morning following the wedding. Some young men donned sheets and white caps and lay in wait for them on the road. When the buggy came along the horses shied and attempted to run away.

Mrs. Daily says that her husband turned pale for a moment and then rushed, and then turning his attention to the horses, succeeded in bringing to a halt. He drove on for a hundred yards farther and then suddenly threw his arms over his head and dropped limply across the dashboard.

In the meantime the jokers had returned to town and were unaware of the tragic sequel.

MISS MARY BROWDY BECOMES MRS. FINGER

Miss Mary Browdy, of this city, and Mike Finger, formerly of Washington, but now of West Virginia, were married last evening at National Rifles' Hall. The Rev. J. T. Loeb, rabbi of the Sixth Street Temple, performed the ceremony, according to the Hebrew ritual.

The bride was attended by Miss Jennie Sobel, and B. S. Finger was best man. The ushers were Adolph Ginsberg, J. D. Rosenberg, E. Siegel, Nathan Baiser, David Finger, Barney Liebman, M. D. Jacobson, and Leon Bunn. The bride party entered the hall to the music of Mendelssohn's "Wedding March," played by Leon Cohen's orchestra. After the ceremony an elaborate supper was served in the lower hall of the building. More than 400 guests were present, including a hundred from Baltimore, and large parties from New York, Philadelphia and West Virginia.

CONFEDERATE VETERANS FEEL DEEPLY AGGRIEVED

Confederate veterans of Atlanta are aroused because the Federal flag was not at half mast over the Atlanta custom house at the time of General Gordon's funeral. It is alleged the President gave orders to half-mast the flag, but that H. A. Rucker, the collector, disregarded the order.

The veterans have sent in protests to the district attorney and other Federal officers of Atlanta, and intend to stir the matter up and have Rucker reprimanded.

NO F. F. F. AT Y. M. C. A.
ALLENTOWN, Jan. 12.—At yesterday afternoon's meeting in the Young Men's Christian Association Hall, General Secretary Elvidge, who has been annoyed by the actions of boys and girls in the balcony at the Sunday meetings, said:

"I wish to say that fun, flirting and folly are distinctly out of place at these meetings."

The reproval had the desired effect.

"Yellowstone" Kelly's Battle at Surigao

Brave Scout Who Held Log House and Protected School Teachers All Night
Against Insurgent Filipinos.

Under a prosaic official order issued yesterday by the Interior Department to Luther S. Kelly to proceed to San Carlos Indian Agency, in southwestern Arizona, to assume charge of the remnants of the Red Men there, is hidden more romance than is generally to be found in the career of one man.

"Yellowstone" Kelly, General Miles' old scout—for it is he—won this appointment not so much for the long series of brave acts he has performed in the service of the Government as for one feat credited to him in the Philippines. "Yellowstone" Kelly's fight with several antiquated shotguns, held a Government nipa and log house, with school teachers and others as charges, all night and until help came, against a horde of insurgents and ladrone, who had rushed the town, captured the company of constabulary, killing all who failed to escape and murdering the commander of the garrison, Captain Clark. Kelly obeyed an instinct in this fight. Yesterday afternoon he obeyed the order and departed for Arizona.

As are the majority of thrilling episodes of the Philippine war, the fight between the shot-gun-armed scout and his handful of men against several hundred fanatical Filipinos, using stolen Krag-Jorgensen and Mausers, has been outlined in dispatches. But the details were not told because when the contest took place \$2 had to be expended for every word cabled to the United States. And Kelly arrived here only a few days ago. The scout reluctantly gave the facts as they appear subjoined.

Fight at Surigao.
The fight took place at Surigao, in the province of the same name, March 23, 1900, not quite one year ago. It was about the time word was joyously telegraphed over the world that the Philippines had been "pacified," that bloodshed had ceased.

The town was characteristic, a group of nipa and log buildings occupied by the natives, including a "governor," who disappeared mysteriously just before the massacre, barracks for the constabulary, a school presided over by two women from Iowa, the homes of the few white Government officers, and the provincial building, in which Kelly had his quarters. One side was the river and jungle, while to the rear hills rolled away until lost in a range of mountains. There was the usual plaza, a few streets, and the inevitable convent and chapel.

"Yellowstone" Kelly was the provincial treasurer. The other white in the town were Capt. E. C. Clark, constabulary officer, in command of a hundred "pacified" Filipinos, and a native of Virginia; Charles A. Beatty, a well-known resident of Washington, D. C.; Edward Suter, a son of Major Suter, of the engineers, who also has many friends in Washington; M. E. Luray, of Chicago, a telegraph operator whose name "Yellowstone" cannot remember, and Mrs. M. O. Luray and Miss Mira Young, two women. The native population consisted of the governor and council, twenty-odd, and 1,200 "citizens."

Rumors of Attack.

Though there had been rumors from the mountains of the organization of a band to attack the town, little attention was paid them. The district had been "pacified." The prisoners in the town jail, twenty-four in number, were one day released mysteriously, and they disappeared in the jungle. The commander then became uneasy and began to doubt his comrades. March 23 dawned like a sunny June day here. All went well until noon. "Yellowstone" had gone to dinner, the teachers were at school, Clark was dining at his office, seventy-five yards from the barracks, watching the latter structure through a window. All other white were at home. Suddenly, a scattering volley of shots was heard, and Beatty dashed by "Yellowstone's" door yelling:

"Get your guns! Here come the ladrone!"

Out of the jungle, under command of one "Concepcion," a horde of the little brown men in white came running, firing and shouting. They first rushed the constabulary barracks, drove off the guards, killed a few and captured 100 Krag-Jorgensen and Mauser rifles, together with fifty army revolvers and a thousand rounds of ammunition. All of this happened before the white officers could jump from their dinner tables. They scattered, however, and began hunting private revolvers, "gun's," "Yellowstone" called them. So "pacified" had the district been none carried his weapon, and no rifles were kept out of the barracks. Five minutes were thus wasted. Clark, in the meantime, was shouting for any kind of a weapon.

The ill-fated officer obtained a small double-barrel derring. With this he ran the seventy-five yards of roadway and met the yelling ladrone. In the meantime "Yellowstone," Beatty, Suter, and Luray found and loaded their weapons. They reached the school and escorted the women to the provincial house, collected loyal natives, and then went to the aid of Clark. Two shots were heard, hardly distinguishable above the cries of the ladrone, who were piling upon Clark like hounds upon a fox at the kill. All had murderous looks and were using them.

Overpowered by Numbers.

Before the three white men could reach the unfortunate officer the ladrone had broken locks, loaded their rifles, and were ready. They began shooting. The white men knew four small pocket pistols would not do in a fight with Krag-Jorgensen and Mausers, so they began to retreat, firing as they walked backward to the provincial house. They reached it without being wounded. While the retreat was taking place the telegraph operator and friendly natives had been barricading windows and doors. Once inside, Kelly took command. The friendly natives had the shotguns and ammunition. These Kelly seized. In fifteen minutes the insurgent Krag and Mauser bullets were singing through the nipa roof, but they could not pierce the log walls. Kelly disposed the four men as scouts had been in the log forts of Indian campaigns, made the women comfortable in places of safety, and tied up several unruly Filipinos.

No longer needed, the telegraph operator opened his key and found that the ladrone had failed to destroy the cable connection with Gen. Fred. D. Grant's

headquarters in Cebu, where the Eleventh Infantry was located, and where Colonel Taylor had two companies of constabulary. Cebu answered, and then the little force, besieged by several hundred Malays, explained their predicament and talked of help to the big military garrison 300 miles away. Finally the order came:

"Hold out until midnight; help will be there then."

More fighting and talk followed, and spirits rose high. Kelly being certain the beleagued could hold out. Later another message came that help could not reach the party until morning. Still spirits were undimmed. Preparations were made to resist a night attempt to take the impromptu fort. At 7 o'clock Concepcion sent a demand that the white surrender the arms, with an alternative of the burning of the town. Kelly sent Concepcion a reply to start the blaze. This feazed the ladrone leader, and he sent for the padre of the chapel, who informed him of the cable connection with Cebu.

"You may kill the Americans," it was afterward learned the padre had said to Concepcion, "but if you do there is coming a gunboat to destroy the town in the morning and thousands of troops to hunt you down."

Ladrone Scared.

At this time the padre did not know of the appeal to Cebu, but the effect of his words was as if he had. Concepcion sent another messenger to Kelly offering to retire if the Americans would release the remaining criminal prisoners. The offer was refused and the firing at the building was resumed. The volleys continued until nearly daylight without the wounding of an American. At daylight the volleys ceased and a guard at a window saw the gunboat plowing her way up the river at full speed. Next a naval gun thundered and a shell hurried over the town. Kelly and his party then saw the ladrone running for the hills.

Barricades were torn down and the scout and Beatty ran to the barracks. Clark's body was found where he fell. He had been wounded forty times with bolos. The barracks had been stripped and \$7,000 in silver stolen.

The gunboat restored order and in another day Gen. Fred. D. Grant, the Eleventh Infantry, and two companies of the constabulary were on the scene. For weeks they hunted Concepcion and his men. Sixty were killed, and of those captured six were sentenced to be hanged, a dozen to life imprisonment, and twenty to fifteen years. With the exception of Kelly all the other civilians are still in the Philippines. Kelly is satisfied with Arizona.

Kelly enlisted in the Tenth Regular Infantry in 1861 and served until the civil war ended. Later he became a scout for Miles and served all through the Sioux and Cheyenne campaigns. Since then he has been on two expeditions to Alaska, and was a captain in an immune regiment in the war with Spain.

GUS SWIFT'S MOTTOES WELL WORTH HEEDING

Valuable Advice Contained in Maxims
of Late Chicago Millionaire.

Gustavus F. Swift, the late head of the great packing house of Swift & Co., Chicago, left an estate worth over \$7,000,000. Perhaps Mr. Swift did not enjoy all the pleasures of life; in fact, he was known to have missed many that even money cannot buy, and, perhaps, there are people who believe that his mode of life was not ideal, but he left to the young men of the country—and some old ones as well—a greater legacy than can be measured by wealth. He left the example of his life and the original maxims which were his guide in building a great business. All of these maxims have been collected and are presented herewith, complete, for the first time:

No man, however rich, has enough money to waste in putting on style.

The richer a man gets the more careful he should be to keep his head level.

Business, religion and pleasure of the right kind should be the only things in life for any man.

A big head and a big bank account were never found together to the credit of any one, and never will be.

No young man is rich enough to smoke 25-cent cigars.

Every time a man loses his temper he loses his head, and when he loses his head he loses several chances.

Next to knowing your own business, it's a mighty good thing to know as much about your neighbor's as possible, especially if he's in the same line of work.

The best a man ever did shouldn't be his standard for the rest of his life.

The successful men of today worked mighty hard for what they've got. The men of tomorrow will have to work harder to get it.

If the concentration of a lifetime is found in one can of goods, then that life has not been wasted.

No man's success was ever marked by the currency that he pasted up on billboards.

When a clerk tells you that he must leave the office because it is 5:30 p. m., rest assured that you will never see his name over a front door.

The secret of all great undertakings is hard work and self-reliance. Given these two qualities and a residence in the United States of America a young man has nothing else to ask for.—Success.

COUGHS
—Are quickly cured by
WILLIAMS' PRUSSIAN
COUGH SYRUP—15c.
Williams' Temple Drug Store,
Corner Ninth and F

Rows
if empty houses do not embarrass
The Real Estate Dealer who uses
The Times Want Column.

TIMES CONTEST ATTRACTS MANY

Easier of Solution Than
First Puzzle.

NO DICTIONARY IS NEEDED

Words That Can Be Used Are Given
and Most Ingenious Persons Will Win.

From communications received today The Times gathers that its second word and letter contest will prove far more attractive than the first. The letters indicate that a great many have gone to work on the problem already. One woman says she worked day and night on the first puzzle, and became so much interested that she even neglected to make any Christmas presents. Although she did not win a prize she is going to use the experience she received before to assist her in this time.

While it is true that the experience and information contestants acquired through working on the first puzzle were valuable, this one will be found quite a different proposition on account of the words being given from which all words that contestants submit must be selected.

Think 200 the Limit.

Probably the greatest difference will be in the number of words which can be made. In one letter received today the writer ventures to suggest that the competitor who gets 200 words will have accomplished the hardest task of his life. Another suggests that the limit in this respect, and that the man or woman who wins will win upon merit alone.

In regard to the equalization of the chances of all contestants the writer of one of the letters received this morning says that he regards the new contest the fairest he has ever seen in this respect, and that the man or woman who wins will win upon merit alone.

For this reason the contest is better than the first. Besides the prizes there is an honor that will be attached to winning that was not so apparent in the first contest, because the dictionary proved a stronger factor than ingenuity.

SECOND "POP" SCORES PRONOUNCED FAVOR

Large Audience Applauds Symphony
at Columbia in Program of
Varied Selections.

An audience of reasonable size found manifest entertainment in the second popular concert of the Washington Symphony Orchestra at the Columbia Theater yesterday evening. The program included, in addition to eight brief concertos for the orchestra, three violin numbers performed by Mateo Nichols, a young American of whose playing much has been heard for a year past.

Doubt has been expressed from time to time as to the need at these "popular" concerts for performing music which was distinctively "popular." Thus the critics of the orchestra would prefer the "Tannhauser" overture and a Chopin prelude before selections from Bizet's "Carmen" and Suppe's "Poet and Peasant." Last night's offerings put this contention to rather a trying test. The works included were "Carmen," Nevins' "Narcissus," Ganne's "Marzetta," Goldmark's "Scherzo," "Poet and Peasant," selections from Director De Koven's new opera, "Red Feather," Handel's "Largo," and a Strauss waltz, "Morgenblatter." Of these works the most "popular," perhaps, are "Carmen," "Poet and Peasant," and "Narcissus." Yet last night's hearers relished these selections beyond doubt. It remained true, however, that the "Largo" was received with most favor by all, and the "Largo" is distinctly no concession to popular taste.

The De Koven opera, as revealed by the excerpt performed last night, is a fine, serious, and successful work. The orchestration is rich—although decidedly not De Kovenesque—and the separate numbers are melodic and pleasing. The selections were received with great favor.

All in all the orchestra played well. At first the men seemed distracted, but after beginning the Goldmark number they caught again the spirit which makes their regular symphonic performances a notable feature. Miss Nichols played with much effect. Her selections were unfortunate, however, and she was much hampered by uneven accompaniment. In two encores the "Air for the G String" by Bach, and a "Romance" by Rieck—she displayed rare richness of tone and deep musical feeling.

A. D. A.

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at House & Herrmann's

**HANDSOME PARLOR
ROCKER**
Golden oak or imitation
mahogany finish, very
pretty design, well made
and substantial; an extra
good value, for

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CREDIT FOR EVERYONE
Complete Homefurnishers.

HOUSE & HERRMANN
7th and I (Eye) Sts. N. W.

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Chinese Form Brigade of California Militia

Rush of the Younger Element to Be Soldiers
and Learn the "Melican" Way of Handling
Arms, Marching, and Fighting.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 12.—A Chinese brigade is an innovation in military circles in this country, and its organization gives this city one of the interesting companies of soldier boys in America.

Fancy drills and the science of modern warfare will be taught, but the interesting part of it is that the tactics of ancient Chinese fighting will form an important part of the course of military instructions.

Quarters have been secured in Sacramento Street, and this week the place will be converted into an armory, with a gymnasium, bathing apartment, and

rooms for club purposes. The place will be handsomely furnished.

The brigade has just been organized, but so taken are the young Chinese with the military idea that already the membership roll numbers one hundred. With few exceptions the boys are all native sons. Many are students at the State University. They represent the better class of the merchant and professional element of Chinatown.

Edward L. Park, managing editor of the "Daily Chinese World," and Wong Kim have been the leading spirits in the movement. The members range from sixteen to thirty years old.

WASHINGTON'S LEGACY A BOON TO ALEXANDRIA

Shares Given to Establish a Free School Was the Foundation
of System of Public Education.

The Times on Christmas Eve gave an interesting account of the dilapidation of Liberty Hall in Rockbridge, endowed by Washington. Our neighbors in Alexandria possess a like school building, also endowed by Washington, and by no means in a condition of decay. In Washington's will he set out "the hundred shares which I hold in the James River Company I have given and now confirm in perpetuity to and for the use and benefit of Liberty Hall Academy, in the county of Rockbridge, in the Commonwealth of Virginia."

"To the trustees, governors, or by whatsoever name they may be designated, of the Academy in the town of Alexandria, I give and bequeath in trust twenty of the shares which I hold in the bank of Alexandria toward the support of the free school for the purpose of educating such orphan children or the children of such other poor and indigent persons who may be unable to accomplish it by their own means."

The Alexandria free school which Washington thus endowed occupied the building which still stands on the school lot at the corner of Washington and

Wolfe Streets. It was purchased many years ago by the city school board of Alexandria, and is now used as an annex of the Washington School on the front of the same lot. In this annex three male schools are now carried on adjoining the old building.

The trustees of the public schools of Alexandria erected about eighteen years ago a handsome, modern school house modeled after the Amidon school building of Washington, at the corner of Sixth and F Streets southwest. The plans and specifications for the Amidon school building were used by permission of Mr. Entwistle, building inspector, so that the Amidon building in Washington and the Washington building in Alexandria are precisely similar. It is seldom that there can be seen with one view an old-fashioned school house like that erected in 1785 and a modern school building erected in 1885.

Washington's bequest is the foundation of the Alexandria school system, and the one small free school which he endowed has grown to be now thirty-six large and flourishing institutions of learning.

Man Informs Surgeon He Will Reduce
Price of Members When Need-
ed by Poor.

PARIS, Jan. 12.—Dr. Guillaume Livet, the famous surgeon, has received a letter from a man who offers his ears, nose, and pieces of his skin for grafting purposes. In case Dr. Livet does not need them the correspondent would estimate it a favor if he would bear him in mind in the event of a colleague requiring them. He also suggests that the Academy of Science and the faculty of medicine might find use for parts of a living body. "If so, please let me know and I will be most grateful," he says.

He adds a postscript to the effect that the charges for parts of his anatomy will be "moderate at first." Indeed, it is only natural to suppose that the prices will advance proportionately to the reduction of his person. He also says that special arrangements may be made for the poor who need pieces of him.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—Col. T. Kurada, Japanese military attaché at Rome for the last three years, has arrived here in the steamer Lucania, en route for Tokyo. He has been recalled, in anticipation of the fight with Russia. He said all the military and naval attaches of Japan are hastening home to go to respective assignments on ships or at army posts.

Colonel Kurada is a six-footer, and he said there are many men of his height and build in the Japanese army. When asked if he thought there would be a war, he said there certainly would be unless Russia backs down.

"There is a mistaken idea," he said, "that Japan lacks strength. She has prepared for some time for an eventuality of this kind and will surprise Russia if the clash occurs. The Japanese army is in superb condition, and does not consist of small men, as many English-speaking people think."

At the Japanese legation here, a denial was authorized that any member of the staff was under orders to return home.

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